

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

### ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

## UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONTAINING INFORMATION OF THE CURRENT PREVALENCE OF DISEASE, THE OCCURRENCE OF EPIDEMICS, SANITARY LEGISLATION, AND RELATED SUBJECTS

VOLUME XXVIII
NUMBER 27

JULY 4, 1913



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

#### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon General.

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

Assistant Surgeon General JOHN W. TRASK, Chief of Division.

The Public Health Reports are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain: (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, yellow fever, and smallpox throughout the world. (2) Copies of the laws and regulations being enacted or adopted by State and municipal authorities for the safeguarding of the public health. (3) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (4) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

The reports are intended primarily for distribution to health officers, members of boards or departments of health, and those directly or indirectly engaged in or connected with public health or sanitary work. Articles also of interest to others are either reprinted from the Public Health Reports or issued as supplements, and in these forms are available for general distribution to those desiring them.

Requests for and communications regarding the Public Health Reports, reprints, or supplements should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.
The rat. A sanitary menace and an economic burden	1403
PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.	
In certain States and cities:	
Smallpox—	
State reports for May, 1913	1409
Alaska—Ketchikan	1410
Arizona—Nogales	. 1410
California—Imperial County	. 1410
California—Los Angeles	. 1411
Indiana—Evansville	. 1411
Miscellaneous State reports	. 1411
City reports for week ended June 14, 1913	. 1412
Typhoid fever—	
State reports for May, 1913	1412
Cerebrospinal meningitis—	
State reports for May, 1913	. 1413
California—Los Angeles	
Cases and deaths reported by cities for week ended June 14, 1913	
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—	
State reports for May, 1913	. 1413
Cases and deaths reported by cities for week ended June 14, 1913	
Erysipelas—	
Cases and deaths reported for week ended June 14, 1913	. 1414
Leprosy—	
California—Los Angeles	1414
Plague—	
Rats collected and examined	1414
California—Squirrels collected and examined.	. 1414
Plague-infected squirrels found	
Pneumonia—	
Cases and deaths reported by cities for week ended June 14, 1913	. 1415
Rabies—	
Chicago, Ill	. 1415
Rocky Mountain spotted (or tick) fever—	
New York—Suffolk County	. 1415
Tetanus—	
Cases and deaths reported by cities for week ended June 14, 1913	. 1415
Scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and tuberculosis—	
State reports for May, 1913	. 1415
Evansville, Ind—Scarlet fever and diphtheria	
Los Angeles, Cal.—Measles.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.	
Cases and deaths reported by cities for week ended June 14, 1913	_
In insular possessions:	
Porto Rico—	
Rodents collected and examined	. 1419
98906—13 III	

#### FOREIGN REPORTS.

China:	Page.
Amoy—Plague	1421
Canton—Plague	1421
Hongkong—Plague	1421
Peking—Typhus fever	1421
Java:	
Batavia—Quarantine against Hongkong	1422
Zanzibar:	
Zanzibar—Examination of rodents.	1422
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox:	
Reports received during the week ended July 4, 1913—	
Cholera	1422
Yellow fever	1422
Plague	1422
Smallpox	1423
•	
SANITARY LEGISLATION.	
State laws and regulations pertaining to public health:	
Alaska—	
Births, deaths, and marriages—Reporting of—Penalty for violation	1425
Health authorities—Territorial and local—Powers and duties of	1428
Communicable diseases—Notification, quarantine, placarding, etc	1429
Nuisances—Pollution of waters, disposal of refuse	1430
Washington—	
Hotels—Sanitary regulation of	1431
Communicable diseases—Prevention of the spread of by common	
carriers	1432
Municipal ordinances, rules, and regulations pertaining to public health:	
Lancaster, Pa.—	
Milk and cream—Production, care, and sale	1434
Long Beach, Cal.—	
Milk—Production, care, and sale	1436